PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1787. [VOL. I.

AS there is a number of tracts of land situate in the county of Washington, and state of Pennsylvania, that remain unoccupied, and without proper effects to be found thereon from which the payment of the public taxes may be procured. And whereas there are large arrearages of the taxes which have been heretofore assessed on unoccupied lands within this county; and still remains due and outstanding, to the great delay and disappointment of the public measures, and unequal barthening of those who have paid their proportions of the taxes in due time.

Therefore pursuant to the acts of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, we, the subscribers, commissioners of the county of Washington do hereby give public notice to all owners of such lands, whether they hold it by deed, patent, warrant, location, or improvement, that if they, or some person in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingin, treasurer, living in Washington, the full amount of the outstanding taxes, hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the first Monday in April next ensuing this date, then the subscribers will proceed to sell by public vendue at the court house of said county, to the highest bidder, the said unoccupied lands, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the several taxes, and the charges of procuring the same agreeable to law.

JAMES ALLISON, }
JAMES M'CREADY, } Commissioners.

December 28, 1786.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

	1785. l.	s.	d.	1786. l.	s.	d.
James Crawford	0	15	9	2	10	0
Thomas Hamilton		11	8		16	8
William Parks		9				
Robert Haggins		11	3	1	13	4

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

James M'Guldrick					18	9
James Bell					5	9
Daniel M'Dermute, sen.		14	1		11	8
Daniel M'Dermut, jun.		7	4		11	10
Joshua Long					3	1
John Beard					8	4
David Bishop					18	9
James Hays	1		1	1	5	
Christian Loots				2	9	
John Wallace					11	5
Robert Gray					7	8
John M'Anulty		7	11			
Henry Boils		7	2			

FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bernard Johnston		14	0			
John Jerret		4	8		5	10
Michael Clark		4				

PETER's TOWNSHIP.

Proprietor Penn	2	15	5	3	2	
A certain Bishop		5	4			
Samuel Hull		1	2			
James Rollings		2	7			
Henry Rollings		2	7			
Samuel Irvin		2	7		3	8
John Purns					12	6
John or David Scott					19	6
William Martin					18	8

SMITH and HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Benjamin Cuykendall		15	7			
Andrew Link		14	1			
John Gibson	1	5				
William Gumb		11	9			
Alexander Spear		15	7		11	8
Mr. Wilson		18	9		19	
John Lewebster	5		6			
Robert Purvines	9	7		9	4	
Robert Rutherford	3	10	5	1	19	2
Magness Tate	1	17	6	1	6	4
John Crooket	2	2	6			
Alexander Steel		12	6			
London Washington	2	7				
Abraham Kirkpatrick		18	9		4	6
Patrick Scott	1	1	9	1	3	4
Thomas Scott		15	7			
John Scott		11				
George Wallace	1	17				
William Blunk		9	4			
John Anderson		12	6			
Captain Callender	1	1	10			
Dorsey Penticost	2	2	3			
John Laughlin		9	4			
William Laughlin		15	7		14	3

Daniel Curry		12	6		12	
William Shearer		12	6			
William Williams					3	
Mary Fowler		12	6			
James Caruthers		7	5			
Anthony Dunlevy		7	5			
ohn Moore		6	3			
Joseph Carrell		18	9			
John Rogers		14	1			
Thomas Rogers		14	1			
William Redick		14	1			
Nathaniel Harst		15	4		13	2
Van Swearingin		10			17	6
Philip Taber		9	9			
Isaac Eaton		19	6		11	8
Isaac Wiseman		9				
Thomas Stephens		9	9			
Nathan Dungan		9	9		5	6
William Dreman		9	9			
John Dorben		1	10			
William Laughlen		6	3			
Crawford James				7	7	8
Joseph Torrance					15	8
James Frazer					8	6
John Forgey					8	6
Brice Isaac					15	8
James Fulton					15	8
John Riddle					7	6
Jeremy Simpson					12	2
Burns					3	
Boyd					8	9
Carson					17	6
William Donnaly					5	
William Zedick					8	9
William Thompson					8	9
William Little					11	8
John Nelson					11	8
John Douglass					5	
Brady William					8	9
Bousman Jacob				6	18	
James Miller					8	9
Cook Peden				1	15	
John Hoge					8	9
John Marshell					8	9
Edward Joy					7	
James Marshell					5	10
William William					3	6
Michael Christloe					17	6
Matthew Vanlier					8	9
Edward Hatfield					5	10
Joseph Fosset					8	9
Andrew Vant					2	6
Michael Steel					6	3
William Campbell					12	
Hoge David					13	2
Joseph Dungan					17	6
Peter Demas					5	10
Levi Stephens					2	2
Henry Wilson					9	5
Taylor Carrol					13	2
James Little				1	9	10

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Rudolph Hyley	0	4	7			
Robert Hooper Lewis	5	5	2	5	12	0
Jacob Jones		2	9			
Zephaniah Johnston		4	7			
Minister Luckey		3	4			
John M'Kee		2	9			
William Marshell		18	4	1	1	4
John Navil, col.		11	0	1	0	0
Robert Shanon		4	7		6	8
Adam Scriver		6	10			
Henry Soonable		6	3			
Samuel Upthegrove		13	9		16	0
John Vanderin		8	4	2	10	0
Joseph Wolverton		6	10			
Jeremiah Williams		5				
Ralph Wilson		6	10			
William Wood		5				
John Pratt		2	7			
George Wilson		6	10			
Jesse Garrard	1	5	5			
William Azal					13	4
John Ralston, sen.					8	
John Ralston, jun.					8	
William Ralston					8	
Joseph Ross					13	4
Ellicott on the line coms.					6	8
William Holmes					8	
George Levingbargen					7	
Francis M'Ginnis					13	
Henry Dulhire					10	

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

Aston's heirs		17	5		15	
Robert Bell, capt.	1	18	10			
Callenders's heirs	1	8	2	4	9	
Charles Clark		17	9		15	
James Crawford	6	6	11	7	4	
Seth Grier		9	4		15	
John Gibson, col.	2	2		2	15	8
William Forbes		14				
John Doutman	1	5	8	1	9	8
Inman's heirs		18	8		15	
Isaac Justice		18	8			
John Leewebster	1	17	6		19	10
Philip Levans		17	6			
James Morrison, capt.	1	8			11	8
Captain Moore		18	10			
Col. James M'Kee	3	8	8			
Alexander M'Curdy		14			19	10
Hugh Neely		18	10		19	10
Paul Parce	1	8		2	16	
Samuel Riddle		14			10	
William Ross		7	6		5	
John Peery	1	17	4	1	9	8
Slough in Lancaster		18	8		18	8
Joseph Smith, Revd.		12	5			
Daniel Tevebough		18	8		10	
Elisha Vizey		14				
Ward and company	16	2		25	4	8
Robert Witherington	2	3		2	10	
Zadock Wright		10				
James Stewart, R. R.		9	2			
Joseph Beeler		6	5		7	4
Major Smallman					15	
Captain Chambers, F. P.					12	6
Moses Andrew					14	
Brady and Wallace, esq.				2	19	6
Joseph Cisney				1	8	10
Benjamin Kuykendall				1	4	10
Nathaniel Kuykendall				1	4	10
Robert M'Kee					15	
Christopher M'Cowan				1		
Major Ritchison				1	16	8
Andrew Robinson, F. P.					15	
Richard Noble					12	6
Amos Ewing					15	
Crochran's heirs					12	6
Duncan Pervines				1	17	4
David Kennedy					4	
William Morrison					15	
William Newell					15	
James Ross, lawyer,					15	
Robinson's or Smith's heirs					15	
John Spivey					10	
Joseph Tumblestone					16	
Tomkins					10	

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

James Alexander					12	6
Joseph Anthony					12	6
Elias Bruce					18	8
James Bray					18	8
Richard Babb					12	6
John Barrel					12	6
Samuel Barrell					12	6
Henry Bryan					12	6
John Barret					12	6
Edward Barret					12	6
Bruan Bryan					15	
James Bruce					12	6
Joseph Brown					12	6
Joseph Blair					12	6
Francis Bryan					12	6
Daniel Britt					12	6
Jacob Cox					9	
Samuel Craig					11	6
Thomas Canby					18	8
Elija Canby					18	8
Robert Caldwell					18	8
Jacob Cox					18	8
Joshua Coats					12	6
Samuel Coats					12	6
John Clark					12	6
William Clark					18	3
Morris Cox					12	6
James Clark					12	6
Jacob Clurr					12	6
Matthew Cooper					12	6
David Dille, agent					9	2
Samuel Dillworth					18	8
William Downey					12	6
James Downey					12	6
John Downey					12	6
James Dunkin					12	6

Philip Fitz		12	6
James Finn		12	6
Thomas Fisher		18	8
Morris Fisher.		18	8
James Franks		12	6
Adams Faulk		12	6
James Forrest		12	6
Ford Widow		6	
Rebecca Gray		12	6
David Hanly		12	6
Clmeent Humphrey		12	6
Joshua Hughes		12	6
William Henderson		12	6
William Henderson,	jun.	12	6
Thomas Henderson		12	6
James Henderson		12	6
Widow Hawkins		7	6
Henry Holmes		18	8
James Jeffery		12	6
John Jeffery		12	6
Alexander Johnston		12	6
John King		12	6
David Lewis		12	6
George Lettimore		12	6
John M'Clain		5	
James M'Farland		1 0	6
Robert Morton		18	6
Ferguson Mitchelwain		18	6
Samuel Murdock		18	6
William M'Marty		18	6
Angus Morton		12	6
Matthew M'Guire		12	6
Alexander M'Intosh		12	6
Abraham Masonion		12	6
James Morris		12	6
James M'Naight		12	6
John Morton		12	6
Collens M'Clarrance		12	6
John Murphy		12	6
M'Clelland James		12	6
Peter Mermell		12	6
Joseph Pascil		12	6
Stephen Pascil		12	6
John Patterson		18	8
James Roney		15	
William Robinson		18	8
Samuel Razor		18	8
William Richardson		12	6
Thomas Righbright		12	6
Thomas Retch		12	6
Thomas Russell		12	6
Joseph Rigby		12	6
John Rea		12	6
Captain Steel		12	6
James Stephenson		7	6
Christopher Sellers		12	6
Philip Summers		12	6
John Stephenson		12	6
Alexander Smith		12	6
Alexander Sparks		12	6
Daniel Smith		12	3
John Steel		1	8
Joseph Thomas		12	3
James Thomas		12	6
Henry Turnbull		12	6
Richard Tettemary		12	6
Charles Wells		10	
Samuel Workman		19	2
Isaac Warton		12	6
Charles Warton		12	6
James Wright		12	6
Alexander Wright		12	6
William Wattman		12	6
Richard Yeats		15	

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS; September 27.

WE have seen here the copy of a truly royal will, taken from the original, now set in a glazed frame in the inmost closet of his Prussian majesty, at Potsdam; the general opinion is, that the Solomon of the north will leave nothing else behind him as to the disposal of his worldly concerns. The following is a literal translation of the same:

"I die in peace with all men, and I hope with God. Nature has bestowed on my illustrious successor, prudence and wisdom; he is indebted to time for experience and maturity; I bequeath to him four hundred thousand valient men, four hundred millions of florins, four hundred millions of solid resources, the hearts of a whole people, a brave, a generous people indeed! this last blessing has been conferred upon me, not so much on account of my military toils, as my love of justice. My honored sire has performed great things; the little I have done, may be much improved upon; but in the present juncture of affairs, the keeping all things in their present state is the utmost to be wished for."

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

A military phrenzy seems to influence all ranks of men in this metropolis---a spirit like this will invigorate the languishing constitution, and give strength and energy to the legislative and executive branches of government.

ALBANY Nov. 2.

We have it from good authority that the governor of Canada has forbidden the Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees, who have had lands granted them by this state on lake Champlain, settling at Point-o'-Fair on said lake; as it is a British garrison, which he alledges he has orders not to evacuate or surrender.

Pittsburgh, January 27.

At a meeting of the magistrates, sheriff, prothonotary, attornies, and a number of reputable inhabitants of the county of Washington, together with some gentlemen from Ohio county, January term, 1787.

Resolved, THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the importation of spirituous liquors to the west side of the Allegheny mountains tends to the prejudice and impoverishing of the western inhabitants.

In order, therefore to remedy the evil aforesaid as far as in the power of this meeting, Resolved, that this meeting do pledge themselves to each other and to such other of their fellow citizens as shall join in this association, that we will not, after the first day of March next, buy or use any other liquors than such as are manufactured on the western waters, excepting only wine in cases of necessity for medicinal and sacred purposes.

Resolved, That from a serious conviction of the public utility of the above measure, and that the execution thereof depends wholly upon public virtue, do invite the inhabitants of the western waters, to join therein and assist in carrying those resolves into full execution, and that it be requested by this meeting that the several county courts west of the Allegheny mountain to interfere by their legal authority in regulating the rates of tavern-keepers in such manner as may encourage the manufacturing of good liquors within their several jurisdictions, and discourage the importation of liquors to this country.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the good people in the different townships in this county, to effect, at their respective places of township meetings, on the third Tuesday of this instant January, and then and there elect two reputable men in each township to meet at this place on the fourth Tuesday of the same month, to form a county committee (to continue for one year) in order to carry into effect the above resolves, as far as may be in their power.

Resolved, that the above proceedings be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The following account, respecting the melancholy situation and the surprising deliverance of a young man, occasioned by the late rising of Susquehanna river, is extracted from the Pennsylvania Packet.

SUSQUEHANNA river has hardly been known to rise to that heighth, and so sudden, as in the last freshes. Two young men in separate canoes, went out to a fish pot in the evening, in order to get some fish; one of them being more accustomed to attend the fishery, perceived the river rising very fast, and told the other to hasten ashore; but he was so entertained by seeing the fish tumbling into the pot, that he delayed, till he was convinced of his danger. He then made loose his canoe and made towards shore but by this time the river run so rapid, and still rising so fast, and he withal unacquainted how to manage his little vessel, that he was carried down the stream and drove on an island near Bald Friar ferry.

He instantly made fast his canoe, and climbed a tree: he had that presence of mind to conclude, he must lodge in the tree that night, and very probable he might slumber or sleep, and consequently fall into the river, for by this time the island was overflowed and the river rising greatly.

He then descended the tree, and waded to where he left his canoe, but behold it was gone, the waters had raised so fast, that the staple was drawn out, and left the chain as he had fastened it. He then took the chain and climb'd up his tree, and tied himself fast, so that if he should fall asleep, he might be preserved from falling.

In this distressed situation he continued three days and nights, without any sustenance, the river still rising and tearing up by the roots almost every tree on the island. No door of hope seemed to open for his relief. He was discovered by sundry people, but none would dare to venture for his help, besides there was not a vessel left on shore for some considerable distance, all was swept down the rapid stream.

At length two resolute young men went in quest of a vessel, and got a large canoe three or four miles up the river; the owner of it told them they were welcome to it, but was much afraid of the consequence; yet, as their intention was great and laudable, he hoped Providence would protect them. They then stript and set out, and at a very little time arrived at the island, found the poor young man in the position above described, took off his chain, put him on board and carried him safe on shore.

The extacy he was in when his relief came, cannot be described: he burst into a flood of tears, and it is said, that his emotion was so great, that the buttons flew from his jacket.

It is remarkable, when they got on shore, and had a steep hill to ascend to a house, he appeared to have more strength and activity than the others, notwithstanding his long abstinence. He says, during the time he continued on the tree, he felt no desire for any food, but was somewhat dry the last day; but when he got to the house he drank excessively of water.

To the SUBSCRIBER.

I Have read your sixth number in the Pittsburgh Gazette on drunkenness, and hope your success in reprobating that horrid crime will be equal to your most sanguine wishes. And as gaming is a vice become as prevalent, and often attended with very destructive consequences, I could wish to see the subject introduced in your next number.

I consider gaming is a vice the more dangerous, as it is deceitful, and, contrary to every other species of luxury, flatters its votaries with the hopes of increasing their wealth: so that avarice itself is so far from securing us against its temptations, that it often betrays the more thoughtless and giddy part of mankind into them, promising riches without bounds, and those to be acquired by the most sudden, as well as easy, and indeed pleasant means.

Gaming is inseparable from a luxurious and idle age; for while luxury produces want, idleness forbids honest labour to supply it.

To prevent gaming amongst the lower sort of people is principally the business of society; and for this plain reason, because they are the most useful members of society, which by such means will lose the benefit of their labour. As for those who think they are rich or great, the consequence is generally no other than the transfer of property from the hands of a fool into those of a sharper, who is perhaps the more worthy of the two to enjoy it.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Messieurs SCULL & BOYD,

A WRITER in the last Gazette, under the signature of a FARMER, is base enough to wish to traduce the character of a man who at present possesses the confidence of the people as a representative from Westmoreland county in the general assembly. He gives you a long detail of the injury he has done you by voting against taking certificates in part pay for patenting lands; and says, "perhaps he sold the good will of his country for a dinner of some stockholders fat beef." Is this language suitable for one citizen of the United States to use against another, without first hearing what he has to say in his defence? and I am led to believe, were the person accused present, Mr. Farmer would as lief have run his head into the fire, as to have done what he did.

By his language he may readily be supposed to have been a BROKER, as he seems well versed in the quirks and tricks of these animals, and his performance carries with it too much illeberality ever to have sprung from the breast of an honest farmer.

My intention is not to enter into an investigation of what has been said, but hope not too decided an opinion will be formed, before the party accused has an opportunity of justifying himself; and I would advise Mr. Farmer to pay more attention to tilling his ground, that he may be able to patent it, and let writing alone to those who are possessed of the feelings a man ought to have, but not such as he has evidenced in his performance. Q.

Married, on Thursday the 11th instant, Mr. Wm. ROWLEY, late a merchant of this place, to Miss SOPHIA LESSNETT, eldest daughter of Mr. Christian Lessnett, an eminent farmer in Washington county.

THIS is to inform all persons who have unsettled accounts, or other demands against the estate of the late Matthew Hayes, deceased, to bring them in for settlement, at or before the first day of March next, to the subscriber, who has taken out letters of administration. Also, all those who are indebted by notes of hand, or otherwise, for goods bought at the vendue of the effects of deceased, are desired to make payment against the date aforesaid, otherwise the subscriber will be under the necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

MARY HAYS.

Philip Fitz		12	6
James Flinn		12	6
Thomas Fither		18	8
Morris Fither.		18	8
James Franks		12	6
Adams Fault		12	6
James Forreft		12	6
Ford Widow		6	
Rebecca Gray		12	6
David Henly		12	6
Clmeent Humphrey		12	6
Joshua Hughes		12	6
William Henderson		12	6
William Henderson,	jun.	12	6
Thomas Henderson		12	6
James Henderson		12	6
Widow Hawkins		7	6
Henry Holmes		18	8
James Jeffery		12	6
John Jeffery		12	6
Alexander Johnston		12	6
John King		12	6
David Lewis		12	6
George Lettmore		12	6
John M'Clain		5	
James M'Farland		1 0	6
Robert Morton		18	6
Ferguson Mitchewain		18	6
Samuel Murdock		18	6
William M'Marty		18	6
Angus Morton		12	6
Matthew M'Guire		12	6
Alexander M'Intosh		12	6
Abraham Mafonton		12	6
James Morris		12	6
James M'Naight		12	6
John Morton		12	6
Collens M'Larrance		12	6
John Murphy		12	6
M'Clelland James		12	6
Peter Mermell		12	6
Joseph Pascil		12	6
Stephen Pascil		12	6
John Patterson		18	8
James Roney		15	
William Robinson		18	8
Samuel Razor		18	8
William Richardson		12	6
Thomas Rightbright		12	6
Thomas Retch		12	6
Thomas Ruffell		12	6
Joseph Rigby		12	6
John Rea		12	6
Captain Steel		12	6
James Stephenson		7	6
Christopher Sellers		12	6
Philip Summers		12	6
John Stephenson		12	6
Alexander Smith		12	6
Alexander Sparks		12	6
Daniel Smith		12	3
John Steel		1	8
Joseph Thomas		12	3
James Thomas		12	6
Henry Turnbull		12	6
Richard Tettemary		12	6
Charles Wells		12	
Samuel Workman		19	2
Isaac Warton		12	6
Charles Warton		12	6
James Wright		12	6
Alexander Wright		12	6
William Wattman		12	6
Richard Yeats		15	

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS; September 27.

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"I die in peace with all men, and I hope with God. Nature has bestowed on my illustrious successor, prudence and wisdom; he is indebted to time for experience and maturity: I bequeath to him four hundred thousand valient men, four hundred millions of florins, four hundred millions of solid resources, the hearts of a whole people, a brave, a generous people indeed! this last blessing has been conferred upon me, not so much on account of my military toils, as my love of justice. My honored sire has performed great things; the little I have done, may be much improved upon; but in the present juncture of affairs, the keeping all things in their present state is the utmost to be wished for."

American Occurrences.

BOSTON. Nov. 22.

A military phrenzy seems to influence all ranks of men in this metropolis---a spirit like this will invigorate the languishing constitution, and give strength and energy to the legislative and executive branches of government.

ALBANY Nov. 2.

We have it from good authority that the governor of Canada has forbidden the Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees, who have had lands granted them by this state on lake Champlain, settling at Point-o'-Fair on said lake; as it is a British garrison, which he alledges he has orders not to evacuate or surrender.

Pittsburgh, January 27.

At a meeting of the magistrates, sheriff, prothonotary, attornies, and a number of reputable inhabitants of the county of Washington, together with some gentlemen from Ohio county, January term, 1787.

Resolved, THAT it is the opinion of this meeting that the importation of spirituous liquors to the west side of the Allegheny mountains tends to the prejudice and impoverishing of the western inhabitants.

In order, therefore, to remedy the evil aforesaid as far as in the power of this meeting, Resolved, that this meeting do pledge themselves to each other and to such others of their fellow citizens as shall join in this association, that we will not, after the first day of March next, buy or use any other liquors than such as are manufactured on the western waters, excepting only wine in cases of necessity for medicinal and sacred purposes.

Resolved, That from a serious conviction of the public utility of the above measure, and that the execution thereof depends wholly upon public virtue, do invite the inhabitants of the western waters, to join therein and assist in carrying those resolves into full execution, and that it be requested by this meeting that the several county courts west of the Allegheny mountain to interfere by their legal authority in regulating the rates of tavern-keepers in such manner as may encourage the manufacturing of good liquors within their several jurisdictions, and discourage the importation of liquors to this country.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the good people in the different townships in this county, to effect, at their respective places of township meetings, on the third Tuesday of this instant, january, and then and there elect two reputable men in each township to meet at this place on the fourth Tuesday of the same month, to form a county committee (to continue for one year) in order to carry into effect the above resolves, as far as may be in their power.

Resolved, that the above proceedings be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The following account, respecting the melancholy situation and the surprising deliverance of a young man, occasioned by the late rising of Susquehanna river, is extracted from the Pennsylvania Packet.

SUSQUEHANNA river has hardly been known to rise to that heighth, and so sudden, as in the last freshes. Two young men in separate canoes, went out to a fish pot in the evening, in order to get some fish; one of them being more accustomed to attend the fishery, perceived the river rising very fast, and told the other to hasten ashore; but he was so entertained by seeing the fish tumbling into the pot, that he delayed, till he was convinced of his danger. He then made loose his canoe and made towards shore but by this time the river run so rapid, and still rising so fast, and he withal unacquainted how to manage his little vessel, that he was carried down the stream and drove on an island near Bald Friar ferry.

He instantly made fast his canoe, and climbed a tree: he had that presence of mind to conclude, he must lodge in the tree that night, and very probable he might slumber or sleep, and consequently fall into the river, for by this time the island was overflowed and the river rising greatly.

He then descended the tree, and waded to where he left his canoe, but behold it was gone, the waters had raised so fast, that the staple was drawn out, and left the chain as he had fastened it. He then took the chain and climb'd up his tree, and tied himself fast, so that if he should fall asleep, he might be preserved from falling.

In this distressed situation he continued three days and nights, without any sustenance, the river still rising and tearing up by the roots almost every tree on the island. No door of hope seemed to open for his relief. He was discovered by sundry people, but none would dare to venture for his help, besides there was not a vessel left on shore for some considerable distance, all was swept down the rapid stream.

At length two resolute young men went in quest of a vessel, and got a large canoe three or four miles up the river; the owner of it told them they were welcome to it, but was much afraid of the consequence; yet, as their intention was great and laudable, he hoped Providence would protect them. They then stript and set out, and at a very little time arrived at the island, found the poor young man in the position above described, took off his chain, put him on board and carried him safe on shore.

The extacy he was in when his relief came, cannot be described: he burst into a flood of tears, and it is said, that his emotion was so great, that the buttons flew from his jacket.

It is remarkable, when they got on shore, and had a steep hill to ascend to a house, he appeared to have more strength and activity than the others, notwithstanding his long abstinence. He says, during the time he continued on the tree, he felt no desire for any food, but was somewhat dry the last day; but when he got to the house he drank excessively of water.

To the SUBSCRIBER.

I Have read your sixth number in the Pittsburgh Gazette on drunkenness, and hope your success in reprobating that horrid crime will be equal to your most sanguine wishes. And as gaming is a vice become as prevalent, and often attended with very destructive consequences, I could wish to see the subject introduced in your next number.

I consider gaming is a vice the more dangerous, as it is deceitful, and, contrary to every other species of luxury, flatters its votaries with the hopes of increasing their wealth: so that avarice itself is so far from securing us against its temptations, that it often betrays the more thoughtless and giddy part of mankind into them, promising riches without bounds, and those to be acquired by the most sudden, as well as easy, and indeed pleasant means.

Gaming is inseparable from a luxurious and idle age; for while luxury produces want, idleness forbids honest labour to supply it.

To prevent gaming amongst the lower sort of people is principally the business of society; and for this plain reason, because they are the most useful members of society, which by such means will lose the benefit of their labour. As for those who think they are rich or great, the consequence is generally no other than the transfer of property from the hands of a fool into those of a sharper, who is perhaps the more worthy of the two to enjoy it.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Messieurs SCULL & BOYD,

A WRITER in the last Gazette, under the signature of a FARMER, is base enough to wish to traduce the character of a man who at present possesses the confidence of the people as a representative from Westmoreland county in the general assembly. He gives you a long detail of the injury he has done you by voting against taking certificates in part pay for patenting lands; and says, "perhaps he sold the good will of his country for a dinner of some stockholders fat beef." Is this language suitable for one citizen of the United States to use against another, without first hearing what he has to say in his defence? and I am led to believe, were the person accused present, Mr. Farmer would as lief have run his head into the fire, as to have done what he did.

By his language he may readily be supposed to have been a BROKER, as he seems well versed in the quirks and tricks of these animals, and his performance carries with it too much illeberality ever to have sprung from the breast of an honest farmer.

My intention is not to enter into an investigation of what has been said, but hope not too decided an opinion will be formed, before the party accused has an opportunity of justifying himself; and I would advise Mr. Farmer to pay more attention to tilling his ground, that he may be able to patent it, and let writing alone to those who are possessed of the feelings a man ought to have, but not such as he has evidenced in his performance. Q.

Married, on Thursday the 11th instant, Mr. WM. ROWLEY, late a merchant of this place, to Miss SOPHIA LESSNETT, eldest daughter of Mr. Christian Lessnett, an eminent farmer in Washington county.

THIS is to inform all persons who have unsettled accounts, or other demands against the estate of the late Matthew Hayes, deceased, to bring them in for settlement, at or before the first day of March next, to the subscriber, who has taken out letters of administration. Also, all those who are indebted by notes of hand, or otherwise, for goods bought at the vendue of the effects of deceased, are desired to make payment against the date aforesaid, otherwise the subscriber will be under the necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

MARY HAYS.

Continuation of the Proceedings of the General Assembly, on the report of the committee (consisting of Messrs. Wynkoop, Brackenridge, and Whitehill (directing a bill to be brought in, to authorise the receiver general to receive, for arrearages due on lands purchased before the fourth of July, 1776, three fourth parts of such arrearages in depreciation and other certificates, in the manner he now receives bills of credit of this state of the 1st of June, 1780, and 7th of April, 1781.

MR. G. Clymer said there had been so many violations of the public faith, that this was lightly thought of, but that it was high time to put a stop to it. They were always ushered in under the mask of supporting credit and bringing in money, but as yet they never had had that effect, but reflected dishonor upon the state. With respect to the case before the house, he called it a direct violation of the public faith and thought the gentlemen too sanguine in expecting all those monies would immediately come in. He remarked, that gentlemen had thought so too, before they emitted the 500,000l. for the redemption of which these arrearages were pledged, but the next house found they had been deceived, and laid a tax to give a spring to it, but though that was in operation a long time, yet it had not effected it. Afterward an additional tax was laid in 1783, which had been taken off; this was, if not a direct, an indirect violation of the public faith, as the money is not yet brought in; for notwithstanding the operation of these funds, (which are magnified so much) there still remains a large sum in circulation. This is not the only difficulty which lies in the way; it is said, that part of the arrearages on land that are due (a very small part) will absorb the whole of the paper debt, (though of this he was very doubtful, as it, with the assistance of the taxes he had mentioned, whilst operating several years, had done but little) this fund is said to be two, three or four hundred thousand pounds, and it is the strongest argument they can produce to get a part applied to that particular use. Whilst this fund is in our own hands it can be made use of to supply any deficiency in other parts of the revenue, or an emergency, and is yielding an interest; but when it is consumed, when it is lost, what is to become of us in either case? the consequence is irremediable, the public certificates may be reduced to nothing for want of the support this fund affords for payment of its interest. Then what will these gentlemen say? they cannot escape self-condemnation. I not only see it as a violation of public faith, but as highly inconsistent with national policy. It would be much better to allow a longer time for the people to pay their arrearages, if they are likely to be distressed, than thus strike at a fund which in our present situation is almost all we have to rely on.

These things came so home to himself, that he never would consent to appropriate it to such a use as was intended by the report, until nothing more pressing remained unprovided for.

Mr. Robinson observed, that the gentlemen from the city had very justly remarked on the indulgence that had been given this class of people, but amongst all, one of a very considerable nature had not been mentioned: he alluded to the grant made them in November, 1779, when the proprietary estate was vested in the commonwealth, by the ninth section, which discharges all quit rents due or to become due before and ever after. This debt was very considerable he had understood from pretty good authority, and if he might go so far he should ask what right that house had to gratify a part of the community at the expence of the rest of the state? but it was foreign to the subject. By an act passed in April, 1781, and before the emission of the 500,000l. the honor and faith of the state alone with this fund, was pledged for its redemption; but we have now a report directing to withdraw the fund, and leave the faith and honor for payment to the holders of the bills. Surely gentlemen knew that the house had not power over a fund after it was once granted in this manner; for in fact the fund was mortgaged.

It was a loan from the people (who took those bills in exchange for their property or services) to the state, and for whose security this fund was granted: it is a contract which must exist until the end is answered by the redemption of those bills.

Recur to the revenue system of other nations. See Great Britain with the enormous debt upwards of 250,000,000l. sterling!!! Yet she still retains her credit, nor need we wonder when we observe she provides funds which never are withdrawn after being pledged until the debts due upon it are discharged.---When a particular fund is to be released, a new loan is negociated, and the produce of that is applied to discharge the old. It always lies with the gentlemen who wish to disengage one, first to produce another: it is for these reasons that they are able to obtain millions by a single resolution of the house of commons. The public credit of this state, which has so materially suffered, may be restored by a practice of this kind. With respect to what the gentleman (Mr. Findley) said on changing the fund by laying a tax, he conceived the house had power at any time, when they found their credit sinking, to endeavour to renew it, by providing additional and more certain securities; but they most undoubtedly ought not to diminish or lessen their value.

Mr. Robinson further observed, that notwithstanding the operation of all the funds, a very trifling diminution had taken place since last year: it was then 72,262l. 16s. 10d. and there is now 64,000l. of it yet out, besides considerable sums since issued: it has not released more than 8000l. within the year, and we are to withdraw this fund because it is more than sufficient, when we see its operation so slow and imperfect? No, let it remain until it has effected the purpose for which it was mortgaged—and I understand too that the state still is in debt 12,000l. more of this money.

He hoped gentlemen would not go on thus to stop the means of its redemption. The gentleman (Mr. Findley) complained it was in the hands of a few speculators hid in a corner. To this he could only reply, that he for his part did not know where it was; but declared he had not one shilling of it, but whoever had it, the state was obliged to redeem it of them.

It had been urged, that it was only changing a debt due the state for one due the owners of the certificates, and states the reply of the original owners; but the report does not confine it to any such: no, it is unlimited with respect to proprietors. It was also mentioned it would tend to appreciate our funds, by withdrawing the annual interest on so large a sum, and thereby lessen the taxes. I grant that it would, but in granting this I would observe the injury done the debtors: you take from them a certificate which draws interest instead of the money which by the law you are obliged to receive, and which brings them in no interest. He would conclude, in desiring gentlemen to improve by the experience of other nations, who hold sacredly their appropriated funds, and instead of this adopt other and better measures.

Mr. Morris. It has been said, that if coercive measures are made use of to compel the payment of these arrearages in paper or specie, it may probably produce that ferment, dissatisfaction and outrage which exists in some of the eastern states. If gentlemen suppose from any thing I have said, when I was up before on this subject, that I wish to produce these kind of troubles or embarrassments, or to inflict distress upon the people, they mistake me, but I hope they are convinced I have no such object. The debts due, I then said, were justly due, and due in specie or specie value. To compel the payment from those who are able is certainly just: but if there are any who are really unable, I would join in giving them time, for as these debts draw interest, much injury cannot arise by the extension. I will not follow the gentlemen through their fields of argument, but mean to bring it home to the understanding of every person, that so they may form a proper judgment of this business. I have already said, that the debt due for arrearages on lands, is a debt due in specie or its value: that the debtors have received a full and ample compensation, and every measure has been pursued to give them time, opportunity and means to pay: that this time and opportunity is to the disadvantage of all the rest of the state, who are obliged to supply the deficiency in the revenues from their delinquency, therefore the debt is due to them—and it is just, right and reasonable for them to pay it if they are able, if not, we should have a general system of lenity, which should include every person who is indebted to the state, whether by taxes or otherwise.

Will the gentlemen say, we must not collect any of these debts, because the people will rise up against the government? If they mean by government the whole body of themselves, (and surely they mean nothing else) it is difficult to understand them. The debtors may go yet further; for if they will not pay the whole people, they will refuse to pay individuals—and then there is an end of all government.

I consider the debt due from the whole of the people from a very small part of them: now with respect to the certificates, the number who can avail themselves by the report, form but a small part of the public creditors; yet by this measure they would come forward to receive at once the full value of their certificates, and what is to become of those who owe no such debt to the state? the end falls short of the means. Therefore, I say, instead of sacrificing the whole to a few, this fund should be kept sacred to its first intention, by which means all will remain on a footing, and one not be suffered to receive the whole and full value of his certificates, which would be the highest degree of injustice to the rest of the public creditors (whose pretensions and claims may be as well founded) and after paying them the full value, the others are to remain for years and probably until the funds for payment of the interest become insufficient. Measures ought to be taken to pay them all, and these very arrearages should go proportionately to the relief of all, and not to any particular kind: this must be seen by every body.

[To be concluded in our next.]

THE subscriber wishing to finish the business of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requests that all persons indebted to that firm, will make the necessary payments before the first day of May next, as his situation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and customers will acknowledge the distant period fixed upon for payment, sufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cause to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all those who have any demands, are informed that the necessary arrangement is made for making immediate payments of all the charges that may be brought against them.

James O'Hara.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1787.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries, to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

WHEREAS there has been tickets granted to a number of persons, intitling such persons to a title for the therein mentioned lot or lots in the town of Washington, alias Baffett Ville, in the county of Washington and state of Pennsylvania, on condition, nevertheless, that there should be erected on each lot, a house of eighteen feet square at least, with a stone or brick chimney therein, within the time limited in such ticket. And whereas, the condition has not been complied with by a great majority of the holders of said tickets, and yet they cease not to impose on the unwary by transferring such ideal titles, while the right has long since echeated to the proprietors.

We therefore (to prevent such frauds for the future) have thought fit to give this public notice, and also to let all persons know who may have claims to lots in said town, that if they make application within two months from the date hereof, they shall have the preference on such easy terms as will, upon application, be made known to them: but if they do not apply within the time aforesaid, they shall ever after be precluded from any advantage intended them by the subscribers.

JOHN HOGE.
WILLIAM HOGE.

N. B. Out lots for grass, &c. adjoining said town, will be furnished on low terms.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS, I, the subscriber, purchased a tract of land from Thomas Sellers of Washington county, for which I have given him (along with others) a bond for the penalty of Three Hundred Pounds, dated on or about the seventh of November, 1786, for which I am now sued by the said Thomas Sellers. And whereas the said Thomas, has not made me a perfect title for the said land, according to our agreement, and by examination at the land office in Philadelphia, I find he cannot make me a title the land being located and surveyed to and for a certain Peter Painter, These are to notify all and every person and persons, not to take any assignment upon the beforementioned bond, as I am determined not to pay the money until I shall receive value for the same.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

Washington county, Jan. 18, 1787.

THE Partnership of FREEMAN & SAVERIN being this day dissolved, I hereby inform all persons not to credit said Saverin on my account, as I will pay no contracts of said Saverin after this date.

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

Pittsburg, Jan. 19, 1787.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former customers in particular, that they have opened their new shop, opposite to Mr. Joseph Nicholas's, at the sign of the Cross Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting business in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with hats of the best quality and newest fashion, on the shortest notice, by the publics most humble servants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG

Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muskrat skins, taken as cash, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewise wood at the current selling price.

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER VIII.

UNIVERSE.

(Continued from our laſt.)

DID there not for inſtance, exiſt on this terreſtial globe any ſenſitive creatures inferior to man, how great a quantity of happineſs muſt have been loſt, which is now enjoyed by millions, who at preſent inhabit every part of its ſurface, in fields and gardens, in extended deſerts, impenetrable woods, and immenſe oceans; monarchies of bees, republics of ants, and innumerable families of inſects dwelling on every leaf and flower, who are all poſſeſſed of as great a ſhare of pleaſure, and a greater of innocence, than their arrogant ſovereign, man, and at the ſame time not a little contribute to his convenience and happineſs.

But let us paſs in review ſome other complaints of man.---The inſtability of human life, or the haſty changes of its ſucceſſive periods, of which we ſo frequently complain, that they are the ſource of our greateſt pleaſures, as they are the ſource of all novelty, from which our greateſt pleaſures are derived.

The continual ſucceſſions of ſeaſons in the human life by daily preſenting to us new ſcenes, render it agreeable, and, like thoſe of the year, afford us delight by their change, which the choiceſt of them could not give us by their continuance. In the ſpring of life, the gilding of the ſunſhine, the verdure of the fields, and the variegated paintings of the ſky, are ſo exquiſite in the eyes of infants at their firſt looking abroad into a new world, as nothing afterwards can equal. The heat and vigour of the ſucceeding ſummer of youth ripens for us new pleaſures. The ſerene autumn of compleat manhood feaſts us with the golden harveſts of our worldly purſuits: nor is the hoary winter of old age deſtitute of its peculiar comforts and enjoyments, of which the recollection and relation of thoſe paſt are perhaps none of the leaſt; and at laſt death, a new favour from the Divine Munificence, opens to us a proſpect of a more perfect ſtate.

Thus we ſee a multiplicity of things we call evils, could never have been prevented, without the introduction of greater, or the loſs of ſuperior good; they are but the neceſſary conſequences of human nature; from which it can no more be diveſted, than matter from extenſion, or heat from motion, which proceed from the very modes of their exiſtence.

If it be objected, that there are innumerable miſeries entailed upon all things that have life, and particularly on man; many diſeaſes of the body and afflictions of mind, in which nature ſeems to play the tyrant, ingenious at contriving torments for her children; that we cannot avoid ſeeing every moment, with horror, numbers of our fellow creatures condemned to tedious and intolerable miſeries, ſome expiring on racks, others roaſting in flames, ſome ſtarving in dungeons, others raving in mad-houſes; ſome broiling in fevers, others groaning under the exquiſite tortures of gout and ſtone: if it be ſaid further, that ſome men being exempted from many calamities with which others are afflicted, proves plainly that all might have been exempted from all; the charge can by no means be diſputed, nor can it be alledged that infinite power could not have prevented moſt of theſe dreadful calamities. From hence, therefore, I am perſuaded, that there is ſomething in the abſtract nature of pain conducive to pleaſure; that the ſufferings of individuals are abſolutely neceſſary to univerſal happineſs; and that, from connections to us inconceivable, it was impracticable to produce the one, without at the ſame time permitting the other. Their conſtant and uniform concomitancy through every part of nature with which we are acquainted, very much corroborates this conjecture, in which ſcarce one inſtance can be produced of the acquiſition of pleaſure or convenience by any creatures, which is not purchaſed by the previous or conſequential ſufferings of themſelves or others; pointing out, as it were, that a certain allay of pain muſt be caſt into the univerſal maſs of created happineſs, and inflicted ſomewhere for the benefit of the whole.

Over what mountains of ſlain is every mighty empire rolled up to the ſummit of proſperity and luxury, and what new ſcenes of deſolation attend its fall? to what infinite toil of men, and other animals, is every flouriſhing city indebted for all the conveniencies and enjoyments of life, and what vice and miſery do thoſe very enjoyments introduce? The pleaſures peculiar to the continuing our ſpecies are ſeverely paid for by pains and perils in one ſex, and by cares and anxieties in both. Thoſe annexed to the preſervation of ourſelves are both preceded and followed by numberleſs ſufferings; preceded by the maſſacres and tortures of various animals preparatory to a feaſt, and followed by as many diſeaſes lying in wait in every diſh to pour forth vengeance on their deſtroyers.

Our riches and honors are acquired by laborious or perilous occupations, and our ſports are purſued with ſcarce leſs fatigue or danger, and equally attended with diſtreſſes and deſtruction of innocent animals. This univerſal connection of pain with pleaſure ſeems ſtrongly to intimate, that pain, abſtractedly conſidered, muſt have its uſes; and, ſince we may be aſſured that it is never admitted but with the reluctance of the ſupreme Author, thoſe uſes muſt be of the higheſt importance, though we have no faculties to conceive them,

Nothing leads us into ſo many errors concerning the works and deſigns of Providence, as that vanity of preſuming that all things were made for our ſervice; whence we ridiculouſly ſet up utility to ourſelves as the ſtandard of good, and conclude every thing to be evil which appears injurious to us, or our purpoſes. As well might a neſt of ants imagine this globe of earth created only for them to caſt up into hillocks, and cloathed with grain and herbage for their ſuſtenance; then accuſe their Creator for permitting ſpades to deſtroy them, and ploughs to lay waſte their habitations, the inconveniencies of which they feel, but are utterly unable to comprehend their uſes, as well as the relation they themſelves bear to ſuperior beings.

The Creator hath left man at liberty, not that he ſhould do evil, but good by choice. He hath captivated him to make ſuch choice, in making a proper uſe of the faculties he hath beſtowed on him: his powers, however, are at the ſame time ſo limited and confined, that the abuſe he makes of his liberty is not of importance enough to diſturb the general order of the Univerſe. The evil done by man, falls upon his own head, without making any change in the ſyſtem of the world, without hindering the human ſpecies from being preſerved in ſpite of themſelves.

The higheſt enjoyment is that of being contented with ourſelves; it is in order to deſerve this contentment that we are placed here on earth, and endowed with liberty; that we are tempted by our paſſions, and reſtrained by conſcience. What could Omnipotence do more in our favor? Could it have eſtabliſhed a contradiction in our nature, or have allotted a reward for well-doing, to a being incapable of doing ill? Is it neceſſary, in order to prevent man from being wicked, to reduce all his faculties to a ſimple inſtinct, and make him a mere brute? No, never can I reproach the Deity for giving me a ſoul, made in his own image, that I might be free, good and happy.

Thus we ſee the good order of the whole, and the happineſs it receives from a proper ſubordination, will ſufficiently account for the ſufferings of individuals; and all ſuch ſhould be conſidered, but as the neceſſary taxes, which every member of this great republic of the univerſe is obliged to pay towards the ſupport of the community.

Therefore, as this univerſe was framed by the wiſdom and counſel of the Deity, and from the conſtitution of our nature various duties ariſe; that ſince God is the one original independent being, complete in all poſſible perfection---of boundleſs power, wiſdom and goodneſs.---The Creator, contriver and governor of this world, to whom mankind are indebted for innumerable benefits, moſt graciouſly beſtowed, we ought to manifeſt the moſt ardent love and veneration towards the Deity, and worſhip him with affections of ſoul ſuited to the pre-eminence and infinite grandeur of the firſt cauſe of all things, and continually confide in his goodneſs, humbly ſubmit and reſign ourſelves, with all our intereſts to his will.

Father and Lord of all below,
How great, how glorious is thy name!
All lands thy loving kindneſs ſhew,
And all thy won'drous pow'r proclaim.

Yet not to this our world alone,
Thy power and goodneſs are confin'd,
But worlds on worlds thy bounty own,
In beauteous harmony combin'd:

The ſun, great ſovereign of the ſky,
Diffuſing round him heat and light;
The moon refulgent queen on high,
With her attendants of the night.

Struck with a reverential awe,
In humble poſture I adore
Thee, great firſt cauſe! who gave them law,
And tremble farther to explore.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleſkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked caſtor hat; took with him two horſes, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almoſt worn out; the other a bay; he carried a caſe of holſter piſtols and a fuſil; endeavoured to change the horſes in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he paſſed for his wife: he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; ſays he was born in Cork, and is a glove maker. As he had acceſs to a large ſtore in Pittſburgh, it appears that he has carried off a conſiderable ſum of money and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may eſcape to Ireland, ſhould this be the caſe, the above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and a reward of Forty Dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him taken up and ſecured in any workhouſe or priſon in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinſburgh, Virginia, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, and all reaſonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Hayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

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Pittſburgh, July 28.

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The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER VIII.

UNIVERSE.

(Continued from our laſt.)

DID there not for inſtance, exiſt on this terreſtial globe any ſenſitive creatures inferior to man, how great a quantity of happineſs muſt have been loſt, which is now enjoyed by millions, who at preſent inhabit every part of its ſurface, in fields and gardens, in extended deſerts, impenetrable woods, and immenſe oceans; monarchies of bees, republics of ants, and innumerable families of inſects dwelling on every leaf and flower, who are all poſſeſſed of as great a ſhare of pleaſure, and a greater of innocence, than their arrogant ſovereign, man, and at the ſame time not a little contribute to his convenience and happineſs.

But let us paſs in review ſome other complaints of man.----The inſtability of human life, or the haſty changes of its ſucceſſive periods, of which we ſo frequently complain, that they are the ſource of our greateſt pleaſures, as they are the ſource of all novelty, from which our greateſt pleaſures are derived.

The continual ſucceſſions of ſeaſons in the human life by daily preſenting to us new ſcenes, render it agreeable, and, like thoſe of the year, afford us delight by their change, which the choiceſt of them could not give us by their continuance. In the ſpring of life, the gilding of the ſunſhine, the verdure of the fields, and the variegated paintings of the ſky, are ſo exquiſite in the eyes of infants at their firſt looking abroad into a new world, as nothing afterwards can equal. The heat and vigour of the ſucceeding ſummer of youth ripens for us new pleaſures. The ſerene autumn of compleat manhood feaſts us with the golden harveſts of our worldly purſuits: nor is the hoary winter of old age deſtitute of its peculiar comforts and enjoyments, of which the recollection and relation of thoſe paſt are perhaps none of the leaſt; and at laſt death, a new favour from the Divine Munificence, opens to us a proſpect of a more perfect ſtate.

Thus we ſee a multiplicity of things we call evils, could never have been prevented, without the introduction of greater, or the loſs of ſuperior good; they are but the neceſſary conſequences of human nature; from which it can no more be diveſted, than matter from extenſion, or heat from motion, which proceed from the very modes of their exiſtence.

If it be objected, that there are innumerable miſeries entailed upon all things that have life, and particularly on man; many diſeaſes of the body and afflictions of mind, in which nature ſeems to play the tyrant, ingenious at contriving torments for her children; that we cannot avoid ſeeing every moment, with horror, numbers of our fellow creatures condemned to tedious and intolerable miſeries, ſome expiring on racks, others roaſting in flames, ſome ſtarving in dungeons, others raving in mad-houſes; ſome broiling in fevers, others groaning under the exquiſite tortures of gout and ſtone: if it be ſaid further, that ſome men being exempted from many calamities with which others are afflicted, proves plainly that all might have been exempted from all; the charge can by no means be diſputed, nor can it be alledged that infinite power could not have prevented moſt of theſe dreadful calamities. From hence, therefore, I am perſuaded, that there is ſomething in the abſtract nature of pain conducive to pleaſure; that the ſufferings of individuals are abſolutely neceſſary to univerſal happineſs; and that, from connections to us inconceivable, it was impracticable to produce the one, without at the ſame time permitting the other. Their conſtant and uniform concomitancy through every part of nature with which we are acquainted, very much corroborates this conjecture, in which ſcarce one inſtance can be produced of the acquiſition of pleaſure or convenience by any creatures, which is not purchaſed by the previous or conſequential ſufferings of themſelves or others; pointing out, as it were, that a certain allay of pain muſt be caſt into the univerſal maſs of created happineſs, and inflicted ſomewhere for the benefit of the whole.

Over what mountains of ſlain is every mighty empire rolled up to the ſummit of proſperity and luxury, and what new ſcenes of deſolation attend its fall? to what infinite toil of men, and other animals, is every flouriſhing city indebted for all the conveniencies and enjoyments of life, and what vice and miſery do thoſe very enjoyments introduce? The pleaſures peculiar to the continuing our ſpecies are ſeverely paid for by pains and perils in one ſex, and by cares and anxieties in both. Thoſe annexed to the preſervation of ourſelves are both preceded and followed by numberleſs ſufferings; preceded by the maſſacres and tortures of various animals preparatory to a feaſt, and followed by as many diſeaſes lying in wait in every diſh to pour forth vengeance on their deſtroyers.

Our riches and honors are acquired by laborious or perilous occupations, and our ſports are purſued with ſcarce leſs fatigue or danger, and equally attended with diſtreſſes and deſtruction of innocent animals. This univerſal connection of pain with pleaſure ſeems ſtrongly to intimate, that pain, abſtractedly conſidered, muſt have its uſes; and, ſince we may be aſſured that it is never admitted but with the reluctance of the ſupreme Author, thoſe uſes muſt be of the higheſt importance, though we have no faculties to conceive them,

Nothing leads us into ſo many errors concerning the works and deſigns of Providence, as that vanity of preſuming that all things were made for our ſervice; whence we ridiculouſly ſet up utility to ourſelves as the ſtandard of good, and conclude every thing to be evil which appears injurious to us, or our purpoſes. As well might a neſt of ants imagine this globe of earth created only for them to caſt up into hillocks, and cloathed with grain and herbage for their ſuſtenance; then accuſe their Creator for permitting ſpades to deſtroy them, and ploughs to lay waſte their habitations, the inconveniencies of which they feel, but are utterly unable to comprehend their uſes, as well as the relation they themſelves bear to ſuperior beings.

The Creator hath left man at liberty, not that he ſhould do evil, but good by choice. He hath captivated him to make ſuch choice, in making a proper uſe of the faculties he hath beſtowed on him: his powers, however, are at the ſame time ſo limited and confined, that the abuſe he makes of his liberty is not of importance enough to diſturb the general order of the Univerſe. The evil done by man, falls upon his own head, without making any change in the ſyſtem of the world, without hindering the human ſpecies from being preſerved in ſpite of themſelves.

The higheſt enjoyment is that of being contented with ourſelves; it is in order to deſerve this contentment that we are placed here on earth, and endowed with liberty; that we are tempted by our paſſions, and reſtrained by conſcience. What could Omnipotence do more in our favor? Could it have eſtabliſhed a contradiction in our nature, or have allotted a reward for well doing, to a being incapable of doing ill? Is it neceſſary, in order to prevent man from being wicked, to reduce all his faculties to a ſimple inſtinct, and make him a mere brute? No, never can I reproach the Deity for giving me a ſoul, made in his own image, that I might be free, good and happy.

Thus we ſee the good order of the whole, and the happineſs it receives from a proper ſubordination, will ſufficiently account for the ſufferings of individuals; and all ſuch ſhould be conſidered, but as the neceſſary taxes, which every member of this great republic of the univerſe is obliged to pay towards the ſupport of the community.

Therefore, as this univerſe was framed by the wiſdom and counſel of the Deity, and from the conſtitution of our nature various duties ariſe; that ſince God is the one original independent being, complete in all poſſible perfection---of boundleſs power, wiſdom and goodneſs.---The Creator, contriver and governor of this world; to whom mankind are indebted for innumerable benefits, moſt graciouſly beſtowed, we ought to manifeſt the moſt ardent love and veneration towards the Deity, and worſhip him with affections of ſoul ſuited to the pre-eminence and infinite grandeur of the firſt cauſe of all things, and continually confide in his goodneſs, humbly ſubmit and reſign ourſelves, with all our intereſts to his will.

Father and Lord of all below,
How great, how glorious is thy name!
All lands thy loving kindneſs ſhew,
And all thy won'drous pow'r proclaim.

Yet not to this our world alone,
Thy power and goodneſs are confin'd,
But worlds on worlds thy bounty own,
In beauteous harmony combin'd:

The ſun, great ſovereign of the ſky,
Diffuſing round him heat and light;
The moon refulgent queen on high,
With her attendants of the night.

Struck with a reverential awe,
In humble poſture I adore
Thee, great firſt cauſe! who gave them law,
And tremble farther to explore.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleſkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked caſtor hat; took with him two horſes, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almoſt worn out; the other a bay; he carried a caſe of holſter piſtols and a fuſil; endeavoured to change the horſes in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he paſſed for his wife: he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; ſays he was born in Cork, and is a glove maker. As he had acceſs to a large ſtore in Pittſburgh, it appears that he has carried off a conſiderable ſum of money and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may eſcape to Ireland, ſhould this be the caſe, the above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and a reward of Forty Dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him taken up and ſecured in any workhouſe or priſon in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinſburgh, Virginia, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, and all reaſonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Hayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

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